NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REPORT TO THE FREEDMEN'S INQUIRY COMMISSION, By S. O. Hews. Evo. pp. 110. Boston: Wright a Potter.

In the presecution of his researches as a member bere presented in a narrative of remarkable interest, tobacco manufactory established and carried on by exhibiting the history, physical and material condition, and moral and religious status of the refugees from Slavery in Canada, together with a variety of Canada consists of adults. Although those from Intelligent suggestions in regard to their rational the Free States had very little schooling in youth, and humane treatment, and their prospects of future and those from the Slave States none at all, a very improvement. The facts embodied in the Report ere of the highest importance at the present moment, They all wish their children to go to school, and throwing a flood of light on the question, What send them all the time that they can be spared. In shall be done with the negroes, by an example of most places, colored pupils are admitted into the what twenty thousand have been able to do for public common schools, and when separate schools

The freedmen in Canada may be regarded as fair pecimens of the mass of our colored people. They other schools. The proportion of colored scholar represent the same proportion of African blood to the white population is almost as large as the from the pure negro to the octoroon, and others in proportion of white scholars to the white populawhom the dark shade grows fainter, and, until it ean be traced only in the finger-nails. Most of scholar to 11; of the white population, and one them have been slaves, or are the children of slaves, colored scholar to 12 of the colored population. though many were born free. For many years they The average daily attendance of scholars in the bave been nearly in the same condition as that in colored schools is seventy per cent; in the white which the recently freed slaves now find themselves.

people of Canada resemble those of the Middle the extreme Northern States. They are slightly services at home. built, narrow chested, tight-limbed, mostly of lym phatic temperament, and with decided traces of the scrofulous constitution. The statistics which have the white. They are usually clean and decently been obtained on the subject lead to the conclusion that without fresh accessions of population from the South, mulattees would soon diminish in Canada. the pupils in the separate colored schools is less satis-The race, as seen in that province, is neither vigorous nor prolific, not without vivacity of tempera- pacity of colored and white children, teachers differ ment and activity of intellect: but with a constant tendency to run down. The animal organism is stock, showing less power of resisting destructive sgencies, less feeundity, and less longevity.

In the earlier period of the emigration, marriage between black men and white women, mostly Irish. they are rather knowing than thinking people. They er other foreign women were not uncommon, but marriages between white men and black women quick perceptions rather than mental vigor, or were very rare. The experience of the Canadian strong sense. refogees furnishes no reason for anxiety in regard to the amalgamation of races in the United States. On the contrary, every thing shows that with free dem and an open field for industry, colored people will not seek relationship with whites, but will fol-

No candid observer will accuse the colored emigrants in Canada of laziness. They do not, indeed, out in this particular they do not differ essentially that they have no lack of industry and thrift Thousands and tens of thousands of them have labored steadily for a livelihood, and have met with abundant success. There are no beggars among them. They receive no more than a fair proportion of the public support. Although there were not ture and inference, and these seem to point to the the feesibility of the enterprise was probably suggested. new-comers, Dr. Howe came in contact with such utter destitution and want as may be found in the lower walks of life in most countries. In sev taxes. Out of 550 tax-payers in Malden, 71 are colored. The annual value of property for which they were assessed in 1863 was \$1,253, on which they were assessed in 1965 was \$1,55, on which sons, with whom Dr. Howe catest force of charactery paid \$5 12 for each tax-payer. In Chatham, Canada, who evinced the greatest force of charactery and to New-York as to stimulate him to continue and they averaged about \$5 each; in Windsor, about ter, were either nearly negroes, or nearly whites; \$4 18; in Toronto, 900 colored tax-payers paid that is to say, they bere strongly marked character-

nearly \$2,500. their dwelling-houses, farms, stock, tools, and organization. other surroundings. Whether scattered about, or cellected in suburbs, their dwellings are generally superior to those of foreign omigrants of the laborlng class. They are certainly many degrees better in slavery. Whenever a few of them are found in Marked the fine point is an off proof of the fine point of the point o many of them formerly lived in; and in point of pathese and order, are indeed superior to the only for the church invisible, but for a handsome the far West; but he had so little faith in the feasibility only lived by intelligent and laborious men, who except the poor whites, and even of the small meeting-house. When they increase in number they

stupid, nor thriftless; they take good care of their homesteads, and support themselves . without the BOWE ON THE REFUGEES FROM aid of public charity. Such mon, as Dr. Howe remarks, are valuable members of any agreenting marks, are valuable members of any agricultural community; if not the best, they are very far from

being the worst. Among the refugees are many mechanics in the of the "Freedmen's Inquiry Commission," the different trades. In all the large towns, there are author of this Report, Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Bor- plasterers and whitewashers, a few excellent blackton, devoted a portion of the last Summer to an ex- smiths, and some tolerable carpenters. A colored amination of the condition of the colored population man is said by many to be the best gunsmith in of Canada West. The result of his inquiries is Canada West. In Hamilton, there is a flourishing

negroes who had purchased their own freedom. A large proportion of the colored population of ousiderable number are able to read and writ are opened for them, they are as well provided by Government with teachers and apparatus as the tion. In Chatham, for instance, there is one white schools, it is a fraction over seventy. The black In point of physical characteristics the colored children, however, do not attend school so many years as the white, and for the reason, doubtless, States rather than those of the extreme Southern or that the parents more generally have need of their

> In the mixed schools, the colored children do not differ in their general appearance and behavior from clad; looking quite as bright as the whites; perhaps a little more mirthful and roguish. The condition of factory. With regard to the comparative mental cain opinion. But however it may be in schools, and n the power of acquiring knowledge, the theory of freight business. the mental equality of blacks and whites does not ppear to be confirmed by the condition of the refurees in Canada. They are quick of perception, very imitative, and rapidly become intelligent. But ecupy useful stations in life; but such as require

widely prevail among the friends of the negro. The time, he thinks, has not yet come to low their natural tendencies and marry among themselves.

The time, he times, has not yet come to determine the problem. We must putiently safety, economy, and responsibility—have not been and probably cannot be attained in Europe.

The time, he times, he times, he must yet come to determine the problem. We must putiently wait for future developments. Not only must the ove to take more than their share of hard work, tions of free men before we can arrive at a satisfac- States. In the Eastern States, the business is done by from white men. Their condition clearly proves colored breed has physical vitality enough to main- and independent of each other. No less than 130 minor tain itself in the competition of coming generations expresses run from only three offices in Besten. Asso for subristence, it is not certain that it will exhibit ciations for conducting the express business are organ sufficient moral force to recover from the depress. | feed under the laws of this State, with capitals varying we can, at present, only have recourse to conjecwanting symptoms of extreme poverty among the mental inferiority of the mulattees, if not of the by the fact that the stage drivers on the various ro fewer elements of ferocity than either the pure sions as were entrusted to them, and subsequently the eral towns, they pay a handsome amount for public blacks or pure whites, but also less energy and like was done by ratiroad conductors. Harden's entervirility; less spiritualization than the whites, less prize was not at first so successful as to excourage or sons, with whom Dr. Howe came in contact in istics of one or the other race; not merely in the he undertook the establishment of a foreign express to The surest sign of their thrift is the appearance of color of the skin, but in the other features of their Liverpool, London, and Paris; but this, not proving suc-

religion, and especially for the love of its external observances, which strongly marks the colored race observances, which strongly marks the colored race of the difficulties were made known to the analysis of the reins of power, were unjustly in the strongly marks the colored race. than the negro huts upon slave plantations, which the same locality, the first thing they do is to pro-

ment and of Eternal Judgment. By Charles Ecceler. Himo, pp. 326. Boston: Lee & Sheparai.
A Woodwon: A Story of American Life. 12mo, pp. 425.
A. J. Davis & Co.
A. J. Davis & Co.
B. Ngaleson the Destined Monarch of the World. By the Rev. Mr. Baxter, 12mo, pp. 344. Fhilodelphia: Wan S.
B. A. Marten. New York: D. Appleton & Ce.
A for Heaven. By the Author of "Heaven our Home." Izmo. pp. 306. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Disagraphy, Correspondence, etc., of Lyman Beecher, D.
B. Edited by Charles Beecher. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 425.
Harper & Brothers.
Disagraphy, Correspondence, etc., of Lyman Beecher, D.
B. Edited by Charles Beecher. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 453.
Hilligrove. Hame, pp. 237. The Samp, ing from Life or Passages front the Plany of an Itinerant's back to the causes which led to the French intervention in Mexico. The wrongs done to our fellow-countrymen in person and property have been many, and even

New York State Agricultural Society.

Piett, and Sarah M. Bryan Frank ter Low.
on Revelations of Divine Love made to a Devont Servant of our Lord called Mother Juliana. Edited by the Rev. L.T. Hecker. 12mo, pp. 214. Tickwork Fields.

The Express System-Its Rise, Progress

and Present Condition. A very interesting paper, prepared by Henry Wells, esq., who has been the President of the Amer-W. Howard before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Outside of this country there was no such organized system of transportation as that which we designate by "the Express;" the paper would the reference of Jecker."

American Region there express a principle of the reclamations against Mexico with in the short of France. It for the first of the first of the first of the reclamations against Mexico with the short of France. There we will be held to the full, faithful, and immediate faultiment of the contract undertaken in the mouth of February, 1839, between the Mexicon Government and the would the reference of Jecker." can Express Company since its organization, on the business, as organized and conducted in the United States, and from these to foreign countries. The asseations formed in England and France for the transission of the smaller packages of merchandise and ant particulars to our express companies.

The "Purcels Delivery Companies," first established

England about 20 years ago, soon became nothing ferent railroad companies except in that part of their business wich consisted in collecting and distributing parcels in the metropolis and larger towns. The rail emlitting them to transport and pay freight on their usignments in bulk, but instead they were obliged to pay for each separate parcel at the same tariff rates that were exacted from individuals, the menagers of the Ilways conducting the package as well as the heavy

In France and other parts of Europe, the Govern onepolizes and treats as a source of revenue the transportation of all packages not exceeding a prescribed weight. Attempts to establish a general express sysm throughout the European Continent would inevitably be frustrated by the vexations delays, expenses, interreptions of transit, and insecurity atnunicipal and governmental revenue imposts at the entrance gates of cities and at the custom-houses on the question of mental equality, Dr. Howe's views frontier lines of kingdoms and States, the territories liffer, in many respects, from those which of some of which can be crossed in an hour or two, or even in a few minutes. In short, the distinguishing

The term "express system" is property applicable depressing influences of Slavery be removed from only to the method by which the express business is one generation, but there must be several genera- done in New-York, the Middle, Southern and Western tory judgment on the subject. Admitting that the a very large number of local expresses, on short routes

from \$250,000 to \$3,000,000.
In 1839, when Wm. F. Harnden undertook to estab musculated in its mental organization. It has livering small parcels, and of executing such commisvirility less spiritualization than the blacks. The colored pereven recompense him; but the establishment of the
animalization than the blacks. The colored pereven recompense him; but the establishment of the

"I suggested," the paper continues, "to Harnden, the expediency of running an express to Buffalo, and as fa-

For & Hitchcock.

actions of the New York State Agricultural Society, vol. XXII. 8vo. pp. 712. Cometock & Carsidy.

Vol. XXII. 8vo. pp. 712. Cometock & Carsidy.

t on International Exhibition of Industry and Art. London, 18c2. By R. P. Johnson. 8vo. pp. 160. Albany.

True Temperance Platform. By R. T. Trail, M. D. 17rae pp. 18c2. R. T. Trail & Co.

Sosts at Washington and Other Poems. By John James Platt. and Sarah M. Bryan Platt. 12mo. pp. 18d. Wall but also the moral responsibility, of crknes does by his in person and property have been many, and even

Finally: M. Drouyn de Lhuys expressed blusself in ne following terms in a dispatch of the 17th August. SCI, addressed to Gen. Bazzine: "I here spoken of our reclamations. They are, as you are are. General, of two kinds: these which are anterior to the

The dispatches of M. Thouvenel and of M. Drouyn de Llunys metacially diminish the ultimatum given to Juarez by M. Dubols de Seligny, and there is no doubt that Juarez would have instantly received and acted

SOCIAL STATE OF MEXICO-ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH

FARTY.

It is necessary to go back further than fifteen years

last lost patience."

OUTRAGES UPON FORDIGNERS BY THECHURCH PARTY
The Conservative party has not ecased, it fact to be guilty of such wrongs to foreigners as were most likely to provoke the intercention of France, England, and of Spain. We will recall a few of the most recent of these. An aid-de-camp of President Zuleaga in 1828 publicly and in the grossest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the processest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the processest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the grossest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the grossest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the grossest manner insuited M. Brassente, especially and the first expectation of France cellery of France. Shortly after, twenty high election of the 12th of June, 1833, and immediately undertook, with the aid of M. Dubois de Soligay, to organize the motives was to subject the Mexican press to the rike which governs the French press. (L)

Miramon ordered one of his generals, Silverio limitez, at the rule which governs the French press. (L)

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Miramon ordered one of hi

sent of the indemnity claimed, and composite sentences of the indemnity of

Wyer may nevertheless be less exacting on this point are proven to evident a case of difference between the representative of the first course.

Mr. Thoureach was further of opinion that if France still insisted on a large sum of indemnity, it was no longer necessary to exact reparation of another kind, whether for the death of the French Consul at Topic or for the attempts upon the person of M. Dobots de Salingy in the month of August, 1923.

So far as the Jecker afteir was concerned, M. Thom we what learned the tree was a distinction to be drawn between what learned intelly encouraged on interests and that the legitime of the documents published, but no large the month of the government that beginning against the Government have been made that it is legitimacy of our cocretive measures integral to Maxico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted, assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted assured was signed the Minister of France to Mexico only resulted assured was signed to the foreign of the State to Government of Mexico only resulted assured was signed to the foreign of the State to Government was signed to the foreign of the State to Government was signed to the foreign of the Minister of the Minister of the France to Mexico only resulted assured to the foreign of the Minister of the Fra

To obtain redress for certain wrongs.
 To aid the Mexicans in their work of regenera-

3. To oppose to the too great expansion of the Anglo-3. To oppose to the too great expansion of the Sexon race in the New World an insurmountable harrier, by restoring to the Latin race in Mexico its force and precise.

This programme was completely and very clearly laid down in the letter written by the Emperor to General

down in the letter written by the Emperor to General Forcy, the 2d of July, 1882, and as constant reference must be had to this important document, we think it of mae to reproduce it at length. We may afterward better understand what has been accomplished, and what re-

"My DEAR GENERAL: At the moment when you are about to leave for Mexico, charged with solitical and sufficient mental the interest of the select charged with solitical and sufficient powers, it doesn it mend that you should understand my wishes.

"This is the line of conduct which you are expected to pursue: I. To leave a proclamation on your arrival, the principal ideas of which will be indicated to you. 2. To respectively the greatest kindness all Mexicans who may join you. 3. To expense the quarter of no persy, but to amounce that all is provisional until the Mexican nation shall have designed its widers to show a read respect for reinfere, but to

men who have that, tortured, and robbed until Europe has at under the title "What Will we Do in Mexico?" To hat lost patience."

The vote of the Assembly of Notables is, therefore, in the opinion of the French Government, only a symptom of favorable augury, a first indication of the wish of the

RUPLY OF THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMULIAN. The reply made by the Archduke Maximilian on the 3d October, 1863, to the Mexican deputation is moreover in the same spirit. This is his reply: